

# THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

Number XVII of Volume XXI.

SALISBURY, N. C., OCTOBER 9, 1840.

No. from Commencement, 1850.

## TERMS OF THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY—CHAS. F. FISHER, Editor and Proprietor.

The WESTERN CAROLINIAN is published every Friday, at \$2 per annum, in advance, or \$2 50, if not paid in three months from the time of subscribing. (C) No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, if the subscriber is worth the subscription; and the failure to notify the Editor of a wish to discontinue, at least one month before the end of the year subscribed for, will be considered a new engagement.

(C) Advertisements conspicuously and correctly inserted at \$1 per square—(of 340 ems, or fifteen lines of this sized type)—for the first insertion, and 25 cents for each continuance. Court and Judicial advertisements 25 per cent. higher than the above rates. A deduction of 33 1/3 per cent. from the regular prices will be made to yearly advertisers. (C) Advertisements sent in for publication, must be marked with the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

To secure attention, all letters addressed to the Editor on business, must be free of postage.

**DR. G. B. DOUGLAS**  
HAVING removed his Office to 2nd Door of Mr. Cowan's brick row, (formerly occupied by Dr. Ashtel Smith,) nearly opposite Michael Brown's store, politely tenders his professional services to the public.  
Salisbury, August 21, 1840.

**DR. LEANDER KILLIAN**  
RESPECTFULLY offers his professional services to the citizens of Salisbury, and the surrounding country. His office is in Mr. West's new brick building, nearly opposite J. & W. Murphy's store.  
Salisbury, N. C., August 30, 1839.

**DR. JAMES G. WOMACK**  
HAVING located himself permanently in the Town of Salisbury, tenders his professional services to its citizens and the adjacent country, in all the various branches of his profession. He can be found at his Office, on main street one door below the office of the "Western Carolinian."  
July 3, 1840.

**To Travellers.**  
THE travelling community are respectfully informed that the Subscriber is now running his line direct from Raleigh by way of Pittsboro' and Ashboro' to Salisbury, in small Northern style Coaches of the first order, leaving Raleigh on Mondays and Thursdays at 10 A. M., arriving in Salisbury next days at 10 P. M. Leaving Salisbury on Tuesdays and Fridays at 2 A. M., arriving in Raleigh next days at 10 P. M. The horses are good, and drivers particularly careful and accommodating.  
JOEL McLEAN.  
Feb. 12, 1839.  
N. B. Seats secured at the Mansion Hotel.

**Just received and receiving**  
A large stock of MEDICINES, Brushes, Glass, INSTRUMENTS, Fresh Candles, Tobacco, Paste Boards, WRITING AND WRAPPING PAPER, ALSO, a large supply of Wines and Spirits, (for Medicines,) which will be sold at wholesale and retail, at prices to suit the pressure of the times, by  
C. B. & C. K. WHEELER.  
Salisbury, June 19, 1840.

**Cotton Yarns.**  
THE Subscribers, Agents for the Lexington Cotton Factory, would inform the public that they have just received and now offer for sale, wholesale and retail, the Cotton Yarns of said Factory, consisting of various numbers—The superior quality and character of the Yarns of this Factory are so well tested and known as to need no recommendation from us—Those wishing to purchase will please give us a call.  
C. B. & C. K. WHEELER, Agts.  
April 24, 1840.

**CHEAPER THAN EVER!**  
NEW ARRANGEMENT.  
An appeal to true Democracy.  
ON the first of August next, a new series of the Political Reformer will be commenced. It will be forwarded to subscribers in all parts of the Union, weekly, at the unprecedented low price of Twenty-Five Cents each, until the Presidential Election—five copies for One Dollar—twenty copies for Five Dollars—fifty copies for Ten Dollars. The very extensive circulation which the Reformer has already received, enables the Proprietor to put it at this unusually cheap rate. It will continue, as heretofore, to advocate the pure principles of Jeffersonian Democracy, adhering to the old Republican landmarks of our political faith, with undeviating fidelity. No efforts will be spared in endeavoring to disabuse the public mind of the monstrous pervasions of our political opponents, and in presenting to the calm, unbiased judgment of an intelligent people, those saving truths which alone can continue us in our upward and onward career of national glory.

The Reformer will steadily and zealously advocate the re-election of Martin Van Buren to the Presidency, and as zealously oppose the pretensions of the imbecile, superannuated old man who has been put in nomination for that high office by the Federal Abolition Wing party. The unparalleled low price at which it is proposed to be published, will enable all those whose means are limited to become patrons of the paper. Our Democratic friends are earnestly requested to use their exertions in procuring subscribers, which they will exert in procuring subscribers, with the request that they should forward them to Washington City, or Portsmouth, Va., to Theophilus Fisk, Editor and Proprietor.  
July, 1840.

**MATCHLESS SANATIVE.**  
THIS invaluable Medicine is for sale by the subscriber, at Milledgeville, Montgomery co., N. C.  
W. E. BURAGE  
February 21, 1840.

## PHILADELPHIA CIRCUS AND Gymnastic Arena Company, Under the immediate direction of Fogg & Stickney, Proprietors.

Will be exhibited in Salisbury, on Friday and Saturday, the 9th and 10th of October.



THE MANAGERS of the Philadelphia Amphitheatre, have the pleasure of announcing to the public that their splendid Equestrian Company will perform as above.

The Proprietors have also the honor to make the public acquainted with the fact, that their Company comprises a combination of talent and brilliant appointments that have never before concentrated, either here or elsewhere, and that will probably never be presented again by any Company that may succeed it. The Proprietors of the Philadelphia Amphitheatre have been induced to embark upon this expensive expedition chiefly with the view of removing from this noble, classic, and time-honored amusement, the obloquy which, of late years, has been cast upon it by exhibitions offensive both to taste and morality, and to restore the Olympian Games of antiquity in all their primitive purity and simplicity.

In the varied feats exhibited in this Arena, will be witnessed the wonderful power and resources with which the God of Nature has endowed his creatures for their protection—exhibitions, which, (when properly conducted) while they command our admiration by the graceful and elegant flexibility of the human frame, brought into action by these manly, healthful and athletic exercises, give to the beholder that confidence of his supremacy over all other animal creation so necessary for his security and happiness.

**SPLENDID STUD OF HORSES.**  
This department of the establishment has never been approached by any similar exhibition in the world, as regards numbers, symmetry of form, beauty of appearance, fleet travelling, and astonishing performances. The flattering notices that were bestowed upon this splendid STUD OF HORSES by all who have witnessed their movements, as well as the high encomiums lavished upon them by the leading papers of Philadelphia, will of themselves sustain the managers in the assertion above made.

**A Splendid Band,**  
composed of the first Musicians in the country, in the skillful performance of various instruments, will enliven the entertainment constantly, by a selection of the newest and most popular Airs, Marches and Waltzes.

Performance to commence at 1 1/2 o'clock in the afternoon, and at 7 1/2 o'clock at night.

PRICE OF ADMITTANCE—Boxes 50 cents, Children under 12 years of age half price. Servants 25 cents.

Seats will be erected on the most substantial plan, and proper officers will be in attendance to keep good order and decorum.  
October 3, 1840.

**CABINET WORK.**  
THE Subscriber informs the public that he continues the Cabinet-Making Business, IN THE VILLAGE OF LEXINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA.

He is prepared to execute all descriptions of work in his line of business in a very superior style, as regards workmanship and materials, and certainly on lower terms than is afforded by any other establishment of the kind in this region of country.

Orders from a distance thankfully received and promptly and faithfully executed.

Produce, Scantling and Plank taken in exchange for work.

NATHAN PARKS.

Lexington, Feb. 7, 1840.

**To the Public.**

THE undersigned respectfully inform the Public, that they are still engaged in carrying on

**A TANNERY,**

At their old stand in Rowan county, near China Grove, 10 miles south of Salisbury. They flatter themselves that, with their long experience at the business, and devoting to it their unremitting personal attention, together with their late improvement in their system of Tanning, to be able to manufacture Leather of a superior quality, and on as cheap terms as any made in this country.

They now have on hand a very large and superior stock of Leather, of all kinds, which they are desirous of selling on moderate terms for cash, or on time to punctual dealers.—(C) Dry and green Hides taken in exchange for Leather.

Also, will be made, on short notice, Blacksmiths' Bellows—worth from eight to twenty dollars—varying according to size.

(C) They invite all persons wishing to purchase Leather, to call and examine their stock before purchasing elsewhere.

H. & W. C. MILLER.

Rowan Co., Aug. 7, 1840.

**Notice.**

THE Subscriber has on hand and for Sale, at his Shop in Salisbury, three first rate Road Wagons.

SIMEON HIELICK.

December 6, 1839.

## THE AGRICULTURIST.

From the Franklin Farmer.

ON SHOEING HORSES.

Nothing engenders so frightful a chain of diseases in a horse, all tending to disable him, as improper treatment to the animal's feet. Nature has never taken greater pains to form an exquisite anatomical specimen of mechanical power than when it formed the foot of the horse; to this beautiful, delicate, and complicated formation, does he owe his power of speed over most others of the brute creation. In a state of nature, the horse's foot is seldom, if ever diseased; in a state of domesticity it is more or less unsound, in seven cases out of ten. In a state of nature the foot, being unencumbered by a shoe, is not prevented from assuming that position on the ground which keeps it in a sound condition, and enables each of its component parts to discharge their several functions. In a state of domesticity, the animal is obliged to wear a shoe for the purpose of protecting its hoof from the roughness of farm roads, and this shoe is so constructed as to inflict considerable injury upon the foot, by incapacitating its several component parts from performing their functions, thereby producing a state of disease. Contracted hoof, sand-cracks, thrush, grease, stiffness in the flexor tendon of the leg, weakness in the pastern and the hock joints, and a tendency to gonorrhea are some among the various disturbances produced by improperly shoeing a horse, so as to impede any to the necessary actions of the foot. And yet most of the London farriers, totally ignorant of the anatomy of the horse's foot and of the various uses of its several parts, so apply the shoe as always to produce the effects we have just endeavored to describe. Having often before observed that we nowhere find such bad horsemanship as in the London Parks—we may here add, that whenever we see an awkward fellow gallop by, riding upon his curb, and allowing his small rein to hang loosely upon the horse's neck, we are sure, on further examination, to find the poor animal suffering from bad shoeing, ignorance in riding seems always to be concomitant of ignorance in treatment of the horse, and he who takes no trouble to learn to do the former with the least possible inconvenience to the animal, will pay little or no attention to the latter.

One of the most important organs of the foot of the horse, is that portion which every body knows under the designation of the frog. Upon the health of this organ depends that of the whole foot, and yet the ignorant farrier seems to have conceived so violent an antipathy to this frog, that he always endeavors to cut as much of it away as he possibly can without actually wounding the animal—and as for the mode of shoeing generally adopted, a great portion of the frog is often dried up and decayed, the blacksmith finds no great difficulty in paring it away to almost nothing. The consequence of this we shall endeavor to explain, by describing the use of the frog.

This organ is seated at the heel, just beneath the hoof and behind its bars, it forms a sort of case for the end of the flexor tendon, which it covers like a bulb. It likewise secretes an aqueous liquor which serves to keep the horn of the hoof moist and to prevent it from cracking. The frog is also an elastic wedge, which contracts and expands its due pressure as the animal walks, it keeps the bars in their proper state of expansion and counteracts any tendency in the hoof to permanent contraction. Thus, then, its functions are indispensable to keep the foot sound—for if it were destroyed, the bottom of the flexor tendon of the leg would be exposed to disease—again, if it did not secrete oil to keep the hoof moist, the latter would crack—as is often the case; lastly, if it were dried up and deprived of its elastic power, the foot would become permanently contracted, and the horse lame, which is a matter of very common occurrence.

Two things are evident from what we have just stated. 1. The secretion of elasticity and mechanical action of the frog, are absolutely necessary to keep the foot of the horse in a sound state. 2d. If from improperly placing the shoe, or from any other cause the frog should be deprived of the stimulus necessary to enable it to carry on its natural action, the foot must fall into a state of disease. With reference to this latter, from the position of the foot and the resources provided by nature, it can occur but very seldom that an accidental cause deprives the frog of its power of action—and it is an undoubted fact that the shoe, when improperly put on (as it is in seven cases out of ten) produces this effect, by raising the heel and preventing the frog from receiving the slightest pressure—and the necessary pressure can alone give the proper stimulus—it is reasonable to conclude that most cases of diseased feet in horses and diseased action is the effect of shoeing.

If the farrier would observe the horse in a state of nature, if he would examine the yet unborn, and consequently the unshod hoof, he would find that the broad, circular foot presses fully on the frog, receiving as the animal walks, at each elastic rebound caused by the play of the pastern, a slight pressure against the ground, which excites it, keeps it in healthy action, and indeed preserves the whole foot from disease. He would also perceive after a more minute observation, not only is the frog an elastic body, but that the hoof itself, though a horny substance, is elastic, and that it contracts and expands by the action of the muscles of the sensible foot, of which it is only the case or covering, preserving it from injury, but yielding to all its impulses. He would then, if he were not a dolt, reason upon what he had observed, and infer that for a horse to be shod upon his feet, it must walk in that exact position is unnatural, and deprive the horse of a portion of his power. He would also think that nature, by placing the animal firmly on his heels, and not on the front edge of his hoof, as most horses stand when improperly shod, did so for some wise purpose, and that the slight blows given to the frog as the animal walked were not without an object, and therefore ought to be continued even when the shoes were on, unless, indeed he had the presumption, like the horse-breeders and horse-doctors in London livery stables, to fancy that he knew better than nature. He

would at least conclude that the shoe ought to be made to fit the horse's foot as shoes of Christian folks are made, not the foot pared and burned down to fit the shoe—and that in fitting on the latter, idiosyncrasies (dear reader, excuse the term,) must be as fully attended to as would be done by the fashionable boot-maker in Regent Street, when taking account of bunions and other peculiarities on the feet of one of his fashionable customers.

Unhappily for the poor horse, there are but few observing farriers in London, for there are too many cockneys who ride in the park on their curb reins, and know nothing of the habits or comforts of the poor animal they beset, to allow farriers time for improvement in their craft—and as we have before observed, the oracular sayings of ignorant grooms being received in preference to the dicta of men of information, there is no encouragement held out to those who would otherwise devote their time or their energies to the question.

It is much to be desired that a shoe were invented which should have the faculty of yielding to the different impressions which the hoof would impart to it through its elastic action, which action however, is but slight. In applying a hard unyielding iron shoe to a substance which greatly contracts and expands during the action of walking, a degree of inconvenience must always be felt by the animal—but this inconvenience is increased when the natural position of the foot is altered. It becomes, therefore, a matter of vital importance to the well being of the animal that the shoe should be so formed and fastened on as to allow that action to continue unimpeded which nature has imparted to the horse's foot. For this purpose we offer the following directions, hoping that, as we have called the attention of our readers to the subject, they will give it their earnest attention.

The horse's foot being circular and not oval, the shoe should be made in that form—or rather, the hoof should be measured, and the shoe made exactly to correspond. An oval or elliptic foot is generally, say we may say always diseased. It has assumed that shape in consequence of the contraction of the bars, brought on solely by a diseased state of the frog for want of pressure—and in no one instance of oval formed foot will the frog be found healthy. The moment the foot is lifted from the ground, the small indicates the diseased frog, though perhaps contrary equestrians consider this the natural perfume of the organ when in health.

The shoe should be as light as possibly consistent with the labor the animal has to undergo. Before it is put on, the hoof should be pared away towards the heels, in such a manner that with the shoe the horse should stand with the frog as close to the ground as when in a state of nature—when the shoe is on it should be filed away towards the heels, being left sufficiently thick to enable the frog in the natural position of the animal without a rider or burden, just to clear the ground—so that when the horse bears its burden or its rider, the frog of the shoe should receive the same pressure from the ground that it would be if the shoe were taken off and the animal turned loose. When a horse is shod according to the present system, besides the various diseases brought on by the want of the action of the frog, the animal walks upon its toes, (the expression cannot be misunderstood,) and the proper muscular action of the foot and leg is perverted. Hence many horses fall dead lame without the farrier being able to assign any cause for it, although he will talk dogmatically enough on the subject to confound those who know no better than himself.

From the Globe.  
FLORIDA.

A letter received from Second Lieutenant B. H. Arthur, commanding company E, first infantry, under date of August 12, states that about nine o'clock on the night of Saturday, the 10th of that month, an express rider arrived at Fort Barke, and reported an encampment of Indians on the road to Fort Mitchell, about seven miles from the former post. The Lieutenant ordered out a detachment of his company, and guided by the express, proceeded within one mile of the camp, where he halted and formed his men in one rank, placing a recruit and an old soldier alternately, and divided them into three parties, with directions to advance on different points, and encircle the camp. They then advanced cautiously through the palmetto bushes and swamp, till Sergeant Falconer, who led one of the parties, saw an Indian stir, and fired, which was immediately followed by the discharge of about twelve muskets. Three Indians started to their feet, of whom two fell, when the Lieutenant, fearing his men might shoot each other, ordered a charge, and was obeyed with alacrity. The remaining Indian engaged private Bromley and threw him to the ground, but being attacked by Sergeant Falconer, quitted his hold and ran; and though soon to fall several times, could not be found that night. The two Indians who had fallen were killed before they could regain their feet. When the affray was ended, the fire was put out, and the detachment returned to the Fort at 3 o'clock on Sunday morning. On the next day, in consequence of another alarm, a portion of the company returned to the battle ground, when they found and buried the two Indians, who were killed by the fire, and, with them, their beef, tallow, lard, and coonote cakes, sufficient for ten men for ten days. They also brought away three rifles, with the pouches, powder horns, bullets, and powder, together with their moccasins, blankets, and other articles. The Indian who engaged Bromley and Falconer was found dead two days after by some men of company F, who were attracted to the spot by the buzzards. None of the soldiers were injured, but two muskets were rendered unfit for service, by being bent in the struggle.

**A Change of Thousands.**—The Central Tippecanoe Club of Illinois have recorded the names of SEVEN THOUSAND votes in that State, who have renounced Van Burenism, and are now the advocates of Tip and Ty.—Whig Journals before the election.

The late election showed a Democratic gain in Illinois of 3,435 votes.

**Short Colloquy.**—"I say, Jack, what makes the Tippecanoe carry their handkerchiefs on poles?" "Vy, don't you know? They are 'cep'in' 'em to wipe their faces with next fall!"

## POLITICS OF THE DAY.

From the Globe.

**SUBTREASURY PRICES.**

From a table published in the New York Herald, we extract the following, showing the prices of different kinds of domestic produce, at New Orleans, previous and subsequent to the passage of the Independent Treasury Law:

	June, 1840.	August, 1839.
Sugar, (La.) per lb.	24	64
Cotton, (La. and Miss.)	8	8
Tobacco	8	8
Flour, bid.	68 1/2	64 1/2
Corn, bushel	50	54
Oats	20	24
Pork, clear, bbl.	17 00	21 00
" mess	16 00	20 00
" prime	15 00	17 00
Bacon, sides, lb.	8	10
" hams	9	11
" shoulders	6	8
Lard, lb.	10	12
Whiskey, gallon	27	28

It will be seen, on inspecting the above, that a single article of domestic produce has fallen in price since the passage of the Independent Treasury Law—that only one article has remained stationary—and that all the others have advanced, and some of them considerably. This was not caused by any depreciation of the local currency of New Orleans; for specie was at 6 per cent. premium in June, and only 4 in August. The rise in the price of domestic produce is owing to a variety of causes now in operation, and which are not interfered with by the Whigs, and cannot be traced to a healthy state throughout the country.

We may be asked if we think the passage of the Independent Treasury Bill among them causes it? We reply, that confidence is one of the elements of prices, and that so far as that Bill establishes a conviction that the standard of value is not to be interfered with, it has a tendency to raise the price of domestic produce, wherever they have, by bank contractions, been reduced below their natural value. If the financial principles of the Democratic Party continue, to be faithfully carried out in practice, prices will never be as high as they have heretofore been, in times of bank expansion, and never as low as they have been in times of great contraction. They will be comparatively steady, and this is what the industrious, non-speculating classes want, in order to bring their enterprise to a successful issue. To ponder, whether in stocks or lands, or merchandise, steadiness of price will be destruction. No wonder, then, that a measure which is likely to impart stability to the currency, should receive from them a steady opposition.

**How were the Jersey Whigs elected to Congress?**  
In the same way HARRISON became a hero—by certificates.

**Why did not the Indians hate HARRISON at Tippecanoe, after they had chosen his stamping-ground, and then surprised him?**

Because, by surrounding him, they left him no room to run, and the regulars defended him.

**Why did HARRISON depreciate CROGHAN and his defense of Sandusky—the Thermopylae of the last war?**

Because, in defiance of HARRISON's orders, CROGHAN, with a handful of men, repulsed the British and Indians, when HARRISON, with an army, was proposing to destroy his stores, and abandon the whole frontier to alarm, to the stamping bluffs and the flame.

**Why was HARRISON preferred to CLAY, at Harrisonburg?**

Because the Abolitionists preferred him.

**Why did Harrison suppress the Croghan correspondence?**

Because it exposed his deliberate falsification of history, falsified to scream himself from just disgrace.—*Charleston Mercury.*

**The Standing Army.**—This Whig humbug has nearly exploded—we are much deceived if it has not convinced thousands of honest voters that it was created for the sole purpose of misleading and deceiving them. One of their greatest objections to Mr. Poinsett's bill has been, that by arming the people, and training them to the use of arms, the liberties of the country would be endangered. This objection might apply to the black population, but surely not to our own race. Our liberties are secure from harm against the acts of our own people. No proposition surely has been made to arm and keep in training a band of merciless savages, who might, for a few gallons of whiskey, be induced to cut our throats and capture the Government. No. If Mr. Poinsett did propose to train the militia, it was our own citizens that he proposed to train; and do the Federalists pretend that it is unsafe to trust our own people with fire arms? This is British-whiggery with a vengeance.  
*Lyndburg Republic.*

**AN APT ILLUSTRATION.**

While Major Eaton was addressing a Whig Abolition meeting at the market house in Columbus, Ohio, some of the Abolitionists stole his negro woman, and ran her off to Canada!

What else can Southern Whigs expect? If they make themselves the associates of pick-pockets, what can they expect but to have their pockets picked?

Frederick and Wise, and we believe, other Southern Whigs, have been sinking speeches among their Northern allies; but they were prudent enough not to take their slaves with them. If they had done so, they would, undoubtedly, have shared the fate of Major Eaton.

Mr. John Tyler has gone North on an electioneering tour, but we believe he was too prudent to take a waiting man with him.

What recompense does Major Eaton expect from Ohio Whigery for his property, which it has stolen? Does he expect to be sent back to Spain again by the chosen head of that party, whom he is endeavoring to make President?

What other rational motive but the hope of OFFICE, can influence the leaders of Whiggery in the South to join with a party which steals their property, whenever opportunity offers, passes laws to prevent its restoration, and openly protects the thieves, it is impossible to conceive. Will the PEOPLE of the South longer follow such leaders? What motive have they to unite with those who rob them? If they sustain this alliance of these leaders, will not all the world conclude that they had stolen be robbed of their negroes as well?—*Globe.*



From the *Baltimore (Alec.) Democrat*.

The most common and successful heading of the "Whig" leaders, in the distress of the country, is the "distress of the country." They dwell on this with the most exquisite pains and pious expressions. "The distressed country—the oppressed people!" How their eyes weep and their hearts bleed over the miseries of their countrymen!—"Times were never so bad—Mr. Van Buren and the Whig Treasury have done it." "Oh! for the good old days of a United States Bank, when stock was up, when money was plenty and gold was gold—when such things as cheap—when labor and produce were well paid for—when every body grew rich and nobody poor!" "Up, gentlemen! no more crocodile tears, or stage player's sobs till you and the people have read the unadorned account of past times from the pen of a 'Whig' editor and the lips of a 'Whig' orator. Now what your own party say of the times of 1819-20, and 1822-24, when your beloved United States Bank was in the plenitude of its power. Read of the days when the Intelligencer, (a leading Whig print) said, 'ruin and bankruptcy meet us every hand,' when Niles (Whig) said, 'we hear of a severe pressure on men of business, a general stagnation of trade, and a large reduction in the price of staple articles.' When Henry Clay said, 'general distress pervades the whole country.' When Biddle said, 'in no period of English history was so intense and general distress as there was in December, 1825.' Ye candid and frank and honest 'Whig' orators, read these things from your own party, and blush for your duplicity and deception. HARD TIMES HERETOFORE AND HARD TIMES NOW.

The opponents of the Administration loudly declare that it is necessary to have a change of rulers, because Mr. Van Buren and the Independent Treasury has produced a scene of distress among the people never before witnessed. Those who reason in this way, have paid but little attention to the history of the Government, and for the purpose of refreshing their frail memories, we introduce the following facts, commencing with the year 1816.

In the year 1816, the Bank of the United States was chartered, and in 1817, went into successful operation, and immediately commenced expanding her means, and the State Banks followed her example. In a short time afterwards, every man thought himself rich—paper money was plenty—but soon the bubble burst, and here is the sequel as furnished by the standard prints of the country, at the periods designated:

**Distress of the year 1819.**  
"Stocks are down, down, while the rates of exchange are advancing at a rapid and unprecedented rate. The CURRENCY is in confusion—ruin and bankruptcy meet us on every hand. The domestic exchanges were never worse, and scarce ever can be. The Southern bills are almost worthless at the North, and the West is in nearly as bad a situation. What is to be done, we know not.—THE UNITED STATES BANK can afford us no relief, if even it shall be able to stand itself."

**National Intelligencer, Sept. 14, 1819.**  
This extract shows the true situation of the United States in 1819—the confusion of the currency and the inability of the great regulator to afford any kind of relief.

**Distress in the year 1820.**  
"From all parts of the country we hear of a severe pressure on men of business, a general stagnation of trade, a large reduction in the price of staple articles. Real property in its highest value and its rents or profits are rapidly diminishing. Many highly respectable traders have become bankrupts, and it is agreed that many others must 'go'; the banks are refusing their customary accommodations; confidence among merchants is shaken, and 3 per cent, per month is offered for the discount of promissory notes, which a little while ago was considered as good as 'old gold' and whose makers have not since suffered any losses, to render their notes less valuable than bank notes."—*Niles Register, April, 1820.*

**From the same paper June, 1820.**  
"It is sickening to the heart to see the list of persons who are published weekly in the Baltimore papers, as making application for the benefit of the insolvent laws of Maryland. The amount of debts due by them is enormous. A similar work is unhappily going on in all the large cities and towns of the United States. They who were a little while since the 'top of the ton,' and residing in palaces, are thus engaged in settling their debts, and dragging many a sober and discreet mechanic and tradesman along with them. The pressure of the times—the want of something too good circulation to money, and hence the possibility of making reasonable collections, also prevents many who are really able to pay their debts, from meeting their engagements; the facilities which they might have relied on, in an emergency six months ago being now wholly denied to them.—Such is the morbid state into which unprincipled speculation, combined with palpable fraud, in so many cases have reduced our country. The 'paper says so,' has seriously affected our moral character, and enough of pure crime has sometimes happened in a single bank to send a thousand little rascals to the Penitentiary. 'One murder makes a villain—millions a hero.'"

**Niles Reg. vol. 16, p. 291.**  
**From the same paper August, 1820.**

"It is estimated there are 20,000 persons daily seeking work in Philadelphia; in New York 10,000 able-bodied men are said to be wandering about the streets looking for it. And if we add to them the women who desire something to do, the amount cannot be less than 20,000; in Baltimore, there may be 10,000 persons in unsteady employment, or actually suffering because they cannot get into business. We know several decent men lately 'good livers,' who now subsist on such wretched as two years ago they would not have given to their servants in the kitchen."

**Niles Register, August, 7, 1820.**  
When we look to the year 1819, as exhibited by Mr. Niles, a leading Bank man, we are somewhat astonished, after all this testimony, to hear intelligent men still attribute to Mr. Van Buren and his Administration those evils which their own folly has brought on them. But let us proceed with the evidence:

**Distress in 1822.**  
"We regret to learn that failures continue to take place almost daily at Boston; some of them of persons extensively engaged in commerce.—We are informed that within the last two months there have been more than eighty failures in that city."—*Niles Register, June 1822.*

**We now conclude with Mr. Niles, from 1819 to 1824. Let us introduce Mr. Clay, and hear what he has to say.**

**Distress in 1824.**  
**From Mr. Clay, in his speech of 1824.**

"In casting my eyes around us, the most prominent circumstance which fixes our attention, and challenges our deepest regret, is the general distress which pervades the whole country. It is indicated by the diminished exports of native produce; by the depressed and reduced state of our foreign navigation; by our diminished commerce; BY SUCCESSIVE UNTHRASHED CROPS OF GRAIN PERISHING IN OUR BARN AND YARDS FOR WANT OF A MARKET; by the alarming diminution of our circulating medium; by the numerous bankruptcies, not limited to the trading classes, but extending to all classes of society; by an universal complaint of want of employment, and a consequent reduction of the wages of labor; by the ravages pursued after public situations, not for the sake of the honor and the performance of their duties, but as means of private subsistence; by the reluctant resort to the pernicious use of paper money; by the intervention of legislation in the delicate relation between debtor and creditor; and above all by the low and depressed state of value of almost every description of the whole mass of property of the nation; WHICH HAS, on an average, SUNK NOT LESS THAN FIFTY PER CENT. WITHIN A FEW YEARS.

"The distress pervades every part of the Union, every class of society; all feel it, though it may be felt at different places, in different degrees." He also says, in the same speech:  
"The truth is that no class of society suffers more in the stagnation of business than the laboring class. That is a necessary effect of the depression of agriculture, the principal business of the community. The wages of able-bodied men vary FROM FIVE TO EIGHT DOLLARS PER MONTH; and such has been the want of employment, in some parts of the Union, that instances have not been infrequent of men working merely for the means of subsistence. If the wages of the laborer here and in England are compared, they will be found not to be essentially different."

And, lastly, let us hear Mr. Biddle, in 1825, another most excellent witness:

**Distress in 1825.**  
**From Mr. Biddle's letter in 1825.**

"The Fall of 1825 was probably the most disastrous period in the financial history of England. It was then that the wild speculations in American mines and the still wilder speculations in American cotton, recoiled upon England, and spread over it extensive ruin. In the midst of this suffering, it required but little to produce a panic, and accordingly there ensued a state of distress which, for a time, threatened to involve all interests in confusion. There was, probably, at no period of English history so intense and general a distress, as there was in December, 1825."

"Now, this very storm which thus broke on England, passed over this country a few weeks before; it was on the eve of producing the same results; and certainly I never felt any uneasiness about the banks of this country, except on that occasion."

And now reader recollect that during each of these periods, from 1816 to 1825, the United States Bank was in operation, in the zenith of its power and influence. If such records as these will not satisfy men of their error, they would not believe holy writ.

**From the Globe.**  
"The day for reason has gone by."—*Henry Clay, at Baltimore.*

This was the order of the Whig leaders, commanding their troops how to conduct the Presidential contest. And the mandate has been obeyed. Reason has been thrust aside, hidden, suppressed, and trampled under foot, and fraud, misrepresentation and falsehood, pertinaciously elevated to supply the vacuum.

Witness, for instance, Ogden's "omnibus of lies," in which accounts for furniture for the President's House amounting to more than fifty-nine thousand dollars, purchased by his predecessors, are falsely set down to Mr. Van Buren's extravagance, including even the gilded spurs, plate, chandeliers, sofas, arm chairs, curtains, bedsteads, plateau, and stools, (tabourets) &c., purchased by Mr. Monroe in 1817—twenty-three years since. But these recant apostates to all that is honorable and manly, will find that there is a "time for all things," and that reason must yet have her way. Enlightened Americans are not the people to submit to voluntary mutilation for the sake of enabling the corrupt demagogues of Federalism to wheedle them out of their blood-purchased freedom, and subject them to the iron rule of corrupt money-changers and corrupt office-seekers. Mark how simple a tale will place reason upon her throne, in reference to the "omnibus of lies." But \$20,000 has been appropriated for the President's house within the last four years. And this was done by a law passed before his inauguration, without a solitary Whig dissenting vote. For the expenditure of this, a Commissioner of Public Buildings was then in office, under the authority of law, whose duty it was to apply the money according to the estimates made by himself, and submitted to Congress, as the basis of the appropriation. Mr. Van Buren came into office and took his oath of fidelity to the Constitution on the 4th of March, 1837. It thenceforth became his duty to see the laws of the land faithfully executed, the one for fitting up the White House among the rest. He had no power or right to question the propriety of the measure. That had been decided by the unanimous vote of Congress, and the approval of President Jackson. Has he done this? The money was expended by the officer whom the law provided—the Commissioner of Public Buildings—the accounts settled, reported to Congress, and referred to the appropriate Committee. If they contained anything wrong, and anything showing a departure from the objects of the law, any disavowal of the estimates, it was the sworn duty of that committee to report it to the House. Where is that report? Who can show it? The report made under the solemnities of an oath by six Whig members of Congress? It is no where. None was made. Will the Whigs admit that five of their honorable Representatives, devoted to the cause of Federalism, to the success of the hard cider candidate, voluntarily incurred the moral crime of perjury by concealing errors that Ogden pointed out to them? Do they stand branded with the infamy of falsehood? Are they to remain immortal as objects at which may be pointed the slow and withering finger of scorn? Or is Ogden's "omnibus of lies" a mere pretence, a fabrication prepared with the view of cheating supposed fools and groundlings under a full reliance upon the wisdom of Mr. Clay's libellous manifesto, that "the day for reason has gone by?" These are questions which Whigery cannot escape. They are natural inquiries, which the common sense men of the country will put. All men are not prepared to swallow absurdities, to drink in falsehood, and be used by foul calumny and lies, and yet to excuse the politicians, who would thus treat them as being scarce less devoid of reason than the brute beasts that perish. The end will prove that the party are as much in fault now, in disregarding reason, as they were in the younger days of Fed-

eralism, in holding, that "the mass of the people were an ignorant herd, who only could be managed by appeals to their ignorance, avarice and prejudice."

Treating the American people in this manner, will arouse them, when it will mark no better under the lead of bold Harry Clay, than it did under Federal John Adams. The result will show the inferior course to be a firm reliance upon their virtue, intelligence, and sober second thought.

**From the New York Era.**  
**BRITISH INFLUENCE.**  
**MAINE—ABOLITION.**

We give to our readers the second letter of our London correspondent which has been necessarily crowded out for some days by a press of other matter, but which should not have been the case had we, by a more attentive perusal of it when received, properly appreciated its importance. The idea thrown out in the letter relative to the North-Eastern boundary question, and the election in the State of Maine, demands a deep consideration; and connected with the actual result of that election cannot but attract general attention and interest. That Great Britain is exercising an insidious, and powerful influence upon our local politics to produce a change in our governmental policy is now past questioning. That she is deeply, nay, vitally interested in the results that are to be produced from such a change, is evident without having recourse to the detail of facts. The common sense of every man who is acquainted with the relative position of England and the United States must lead him to this conclusion—that if the reformation of our currency and system of finance as contended for by the Democratic party, be effected, this nation and people will achieve a complete commercial independence from the thralldom in which she is now held to the moneyed power of Britain. This is the principal cause why we hear the aristocracy in Britain, in Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and other possessions of the British crown, dealing their anathemas against Mr. Van Buren, and vainly boasting at the probability of the defeat of the Democratic party in the Presidential contest. Is not this fact sufficient to awaken in the bosom of every patriot a determined hostility against the cormorants arrayed against the Administration, and the liberties of the American people? The history of British diplomacy and British policy is one of trick and perfidy. Where force could not attain her ends, her means have been fraud and corruption. Regardless of moral restraint, when her interest or ambition was to be subserved, she has at times opposed an armed neutrality, instituted to prevent the interruption of neutral commerce. She has violated the law of nations, by purposely insulting national ambassadors. She has after declaring and boasting of her love of order and liberty, entered into alliances with and subsidized the plunderers and oppressors of Poland. She has, pluming herself upon her admiration of the precepts of Christianity, and hypocritically professing to detest the cruelty of nations, suffered Asia to be pillaged and its inhabitants to be butchered by her own sons. She has encouraged the remorseless Indians, when we should have had her love, to tomahawk women and children, and fire their peaceful habitations. She has tired mercenary to do the work of death, in "the times that tried men's souls," and in a contest in which they had no immediate concern. She endeavored to stir the French nation, with whom she was at war, not only the rulers and warriors, but infants, women and old people, by inhibiting the importation of bread. She has FORGED ASSIGNATS, the currency of revolutionized France, to confuse her councils, and bring in odium the principles of Republicanism. Yes, her SPIES and SECRET SERVICE MONEY were more powerful in blasting the budding hopes of those who meditate the demolition of the absolute rule and despotism of the old French Government than the invading armies of all the European kings. These are but few of the crimes that Britain has been guilty of in her national conduct. The movements here and in her own dominions, confirm us in the opinion we have so repeatedly expressed, that the means used to subjugate the French people are placed in requisition to effect the same purpose in this Republican country. An open demonstration upon our institutions dare not be attempted. It is by the exercise of the influence of British gold, that she hopes to carry out her designs, even while forms of our Government are preserved inviolate.

It should be recollected that at the World's Convention, held in London, to consult on the proper plan to consummate the entire Abolition of Negro Slavery, at which Prince Albert presided, and to which delegates from this country were present, it was determined that the most effective mode to carry out the views of the Abolitionists, was to discourage the growth of cotton in the American States, and encourage it in the East Indies. This plan was acceded to by the American delegates present. Among those elected as delegates to this convention, was WILLIAM PITT FESSENDEN, the member of Congress elected for the Cumberland district in the State of Maine.—Now, who believes that feelings of humanity and philanthropy prompt the aristocracy of Britain and this country to profess so much regard for the negro slave? Britain is overrun with pauperism and distress, and thousands of her operatives would gladly exchange situations with the Southern slaves.—England's Oriental laborers, whom these humane philanthropists would have grow all the cotton, who are they—and what their condition? Withered, shrunk, emaciated wretches—bearing the form of humanity, without its spirit—animals less happy and more ignoble than the beasts of the field. Their physical condition is inferior to that of the African negroes—they possess a native, original, created inferiority. The inferiority of the East Indians has been caused, for that British despotism has contracted the beneficence of nature. If humanity and philanthropy are the governing motives of these lordly Abolitionists, why do they not direct their efforts to the Eastern slaves? These are not their motives, for the situation of American negroes is freedom when compared to the condition of the natives of Hindostan. Their real design is, to curtail the increasing prosperity of this young but powerful nation; and they can divine no more effectual mode than to discourage the growth of our great staple. In this they are assisted by the Abolitionists here, who, feeling their own weakness, have league with the British Whig party, that their influence may be felt. The "Whigs," unprincipled and desperate, have sealed the bond, and determined to run the hazard of the die. The fruits of that union are already developed in the election of a member of Congress—an elected delegate to the London Convention assembled to break down the SOUTHERN STATES. The election, then, of this noted Abolitionist over Albert Smith, "the Northern man with Southern principles," by the combined factions of British Whigery and British Abolitionism, is an evidence, palpable and emphatic, that the opinion of our correspondent that Maine has been made the prey of British voracity, is one religiously correct. We have confidence, however, that Maine, in the November contest, will be found erect and incorruptible—her people, shrewd and patriotic, will discover the plot, and in the majesty of their strength, scatter the opposition to the winds. We ask the people of the South to ponder, well on the crisis, and count the cost of a defeat of Mr. Van Buren's Administration. Should this perchance be the event, and by the vote of a single Southern State, the consequences in the North would be fearful. The Abolitionists know and boast of it, that with the defeat of the Democratic party through the influence of Southern men, there will be awakened a feeling in the bosoms of those who have so long and faithfully adhered to the landmarks of the Constitution, defending and maintaining the integrity of the compact, protecting the rights of their Southern brethren from the rude attacks of the men who would interfere with their domestic institutions, productive of results fatal to the existence of the Republic. It would alienate the sympathy that marks so plainly the conduct of the Democracy of the North for the people of the South. It would cause them to doubt the professions of the South on the questions of the currency, Tariff and Abolition; and they would say, why should we fight the battles of the South, while they cringe so little to concern? Can Virginia, North Carolina, Louisiana, and Kentucky, co-operate in the election of the candidates of the British Whig party, when that party is coalescing with British and American Abolitionists, and the fact is established beyond dispute? We leave it for them to answer at the polls in November. We are not prepared to believe it.

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**WESTERN CAROLINIAN.**

**SALISBURY, N. C.:**

**Friday, OCTOBER 9, 1840.**

**DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN ELECTORAL TICKET.**

**Election the 13th of November.**

1st District..GEORGE BOWER, of Ashe county.  
2nd " DRURY DOBBINS, of Rutherford.  
3rd " HENRY FULLER, of Lincoln.  
4th " BURTON CRAIG, of Rowan.  
5th " LITTLETON GWYN, of Caswell.  
6th " RICHARD C. COTTON, of Chatham.  
7th " LAUGHLIN BETHUNE, of Cambria.  
8th " JOHN BERRY, of Granville.  
9th " JOSIAH O. WATSON, of Johnson.  
10th " WILLIAMS, of Franklin.  
11th " ALEX. W. MEBANE, of Bertie.  
12th " CHARLES E. JOHNSON, of Chowan.  
13th " WILLIAMS, of Beaufort.  
14th " JAMES B. WHITEFIELD, of Greene.  
15th " WILLIAM S. ASHE, of Newhanover.

The Editor is absent this week which will account for any inaccuracies that may be found in the paper, or for any neglect of correspondents.

**"THE STANDING ARMY."**

In his letter to the Elizabeth City Committee, in answer to the charge that he had recommended a standing army, Mr. Van Buren says:—"If I had been charged with the design of establishing among you at public expense, a menagerie of two hundred thousand wild beasts, it would not have surprised me more; nor would it in my judgment, have been one jot more preposterous."

**Policy of the Bank party.**—The following paragraph from the Pendleton Messenger discloses the policy of the Bank party to operate on the coming elections.—This has been, and is a game every where:

"We understand a letter has been received here, from an intelligent gentleman of Georgia, (we believe he is a Harrison man), which states, that the Georgia Banks are now in a condition to resume specie payments, and that they will do so after the election. This is equivalent to a declaration, that although the passage of the Sub-Treasury bill has not, as was predicted, destroyed the Banks, yet the Banks have resolved to continue the pressure on the people, by refusing to fulfill their obligations, till after the elections, in order to keep up the cry of hard times, which they charge to the Administration."

**From the New York Standard.**  
**GENERAL HARRISON'S SPEECH AT DAYTON, OHIO, ON THE 10th SEPTEMBER, 1840.**

Extracted from the *N. Y. Express* of the 21st ult.  
Having in a short paragraph in yesterday's Standard proved the authenticity of Gen. Harrison's speech at Dayton, we propose treating our readers to some choice excerpts from it, that they may judge from this preliminary inaugural what sort of a Message "Old Tip" will send to Congress, if, in imitation of the ways of Col. Pluck's regiment, the General's constituents should elect him to a station for which his Maker never designed him.

We are told by the voracious Whig prints that there were 100,000 men at the Dayton Convention, and the editor of the Cincinnati Gazette says that the General "was heard by every man of the immense multitude before him!" Let us hear no more of the ancient Stentor, after this; or of Vulcan's bellows; or of the "roaring lion." When the General rose, he told the fact to the 100,000 men—"I rise, fellow citizens," he must have sat down again, exhausted with the effort, for he repeats, "I rise, fellow citizens." Here the Editor tells us why the General sat down after being once on his legs. The Editor says, after the first announcement of the General's rising, "the multitude was here agitated as the sea, when the wild wind blows upon it!" and it was full five minutes before the tumult of joy, at seeing and hearing the NEXT PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, could be calmed."!!! They were tickled with the fact that "old Tip" had escaped from his Committee, and actually spoke three words for himself.

The General soon let the "100,000"—better say "the million,"—know that Webster and Clay could not gammon him, for he says: "I am not so vain as to presume that it (the reception) was intended for me, that this glorious triumphal entry was intended for one individual. No. I know too well that individual's imperfections to believe that this vast assemblage has come up here to do him honor." The General has found himself out, and knows his imperfections. If he knows them

all he has nothing more to learn. How he smokes the Premier, Mr. Webster, and his co-drummer, Mr. Clay. They don't know him, but he knows himself, and the people know him.

The General must keep an excellent time-piece, for he enters upon the weightier matter of his speech after this fashion:—

"Fellow-citizens, it was about this time of the day, twenty-seven years ago, this very hour, this very minute, that your speaker, as Commander-in-chief of the North-western Army, was plunged into an agony of feeling, when the cannonading from our gallant fleet announced an action with the enemy. His hopes, his fears were destined to be soon quieted, for the tidings of victory were brought to him on the wings of the wind. With the eagle of triumph perching upon our banners on the lake, I moved on to complete the overthrow of the foreign foe. The anniversary of that day can never be forgotten, for every true American has cause to rejoice at the triumph of our arms on that momentous occasion; but the brave and gallant host of that victory is gone—gone to that home whither we are all hurrying, and to his memory let us do that reverence due to the deeds of so illustrious a patriot. From Heaven does his spirit look down upon us, and gladden at the virtues which still animate his generous countrymen in recurring to his noble and glorious career while on earth! [Great acclamation for several seconds.]"

We quote from the New York Express: What will the Whigs say to this confession of the General that he had nothing to do in the battle which the Convention met to celebrate? He heard of Perry's victory, and he "moved on"—on the land, of course,—with the eagle of triumph perching upon our banners on the lake, I moved on to complete the overthrow of the foreign foe.

"One foot on sea and one on solid land." But it seems he did not complete the victory, for he continues: "but the brave and gallant host of that victory is gone—gone to that home whither we are all hurrying."

The General soon falls into the catechetical style of oratory, known among the ancients as the *Dei* or *theistic* system. Hear him, and note the responses of the "100,000."

"Have I not declared, over and over, that the President of this Union does not constitute any part of the legislative body? [Cries from every quarter, You have, you have.]"

The reporter must have been some *Loosefoot*, yet the Express endorses the report of the speech, and therefore it must be genuine. Here then, is an old man so far justified as to say that the Executive does not constitute any portion of the legislative body—meaning the national legislative power. Perhaps, however, the General may think that, if both Houses agree to recharter the National Bank, the President's signature will not be necessary to make the bill a law, or that Messrs. Clay and Webster will be a committee to sign for him. "The royal assent" may be given "by commission."

There is a little method in the old man's madness, for, while he echoes all sorts of "pledges," he gives the strongest idea can give:

"If the candidate for so high an office be designated by the will of a portion or a majority of the people, they will have come to the determination of sustaining such a man, from a review of his past actions and life, and they will not expect pledges from him of what he will do and what he will not do, for their selection of him is proof enough that he will carry out the doctrine of his party. This plan of choosing a candidate for the Presidency is much safer than the system of electing a candidate by the system of requiring promises. If the pledging plan is pursued, the effect will be to elect a Presidential candidate to the man who will make no promises! [Laughter.] He who would pledge that he would promote most, would in the end be voted for, and I have no hesitation in declaring my belief that he who would subject his course to election by pledges and promises, would not be able to break them when once in office. [Cheering.] Any views on this subject, correct, or are they not? [With a voice the multitude indicated they were.]"

The General does not like many promises, but he likes one, and lets his audience know that the mere fact of his having been elected by "a portion of the people" is conclusive as to his determination to carry out, and the will of even that portion of the people, but "the doctrine of his party." The great puzzle in this case is to be certain to what party the General belongs, or what his or their "doctrines" are.

But, gentle reader, you have heard the thunder of the "godlike" Daniel, and the disjoining banners of Hoxie—what do you think of eastern thunder compared to the una voce peal of "100,000" men? Two important facts are revealed in this extract—one, that the General was heard by "every man of the immense multitude," and the other, that the whole mass and Amen to the doctrine that the President has no right to sign any bill passed by Congress. Wonder if the General is deaf, or how he stood the racket of that "100,000" in one voice!

But the General's memory fails him if his hearing does not. He says: "It has been charged against me, fellow citizens, that I am a Federalist. While I acknowledge that the original Federal party of this country was actuated in its course by improper motives, I deny that I ever belonged to that class of politicians. [Frenzied cheering.]"

It is a general rule with us to hear both sides, and in this case the testimony against the General is so strong that we make a parenthesis to quote from the Ohio Statesman, and to republish the letter of Judge Elmendorf, of Kingston, in this State:

**From the Ohio Statesman.**  
We have given proof after proof of Harrison's black-cockadeism, until none can longer doubt, if they ever did. This is well understood by the old blue-light Hartford Conventionists, and they are rallying to the contest with more than their usual ardor—backed as they always have been by the British speculators and Bankers. British principles and British money, and old Federal leaders, are doing their worst to overthrow American Democracy. We copy the following from the Nashville Union:

**Harrison's Black-cockade Federalism.**—Beyond all doubt or cavil, it has already been established, by Gen. Harrison's unimpeachable testimony, that Gen. Harrison supported the Administration of old John Adams, and wore the black cockade as the distinguishing badge of the Federal party. So plain and conclusive is the evidence already before the public, that it is scarcely necessary to summon any more witnesses—but we cannot refrain from adding to the list of affidavits the following, which we find in the Gallatin Union:

**TYLER'S SPANISH SUMMER COAT.**  
August 20, 1840.  
I hereby certify that, as Sheriff, I was attending court at Harrodsburg, in Kentucky, and saw Gen. William Henry Harrison, the present Whig candidate for President of the United States, come into that town in company with Mr. Humphrey Marshall, then lately elected to Congress, both wearing the black cockades in their hats. This being a new thing to me, I inquired of General, then Major, Adair, what was the meaning of these badges; he learned from him that a black cockade was the badge of the Federal party.

**EDMUND TURPIN.**

We certify that any statement made by the above named Edmund Turpin is entirely worthy of belief. His veracity we have ever believed to be unimpeachable.







## MISCELLANEOUS.

### REMARKABLE EVENTS.

1600. War with, and subjugation of the Pequod Indians.

1600. New Haven founded.

Great earthquake in New England, June 1.

1600. The first printing press established in America, at Cambridge, superintended by Stephen Daye.

Constitution of Connecticut formed.—One of the most remarkable laws in the infancy of Connecticut was enacted against the use of tobacco. It enacted that no person under the age of 20, nor any other person not already addicted to it, should use it until he had brought a certificate from a physician stating that it was necessary for his health, and had in consequence received a license from the court. Those already addicted to it were prohibited from using it in company, at their labor, or on their travels, unless they were at least ten miles from any house, and then only once in the day.

Thomas Eaton, first Governor of New Haven.

Berkley, Governor of Virginia.

Newport, in Rhode Island, founded.

1640. New England Primer first published. Whole number of emigrants to New England previous to this time, 31,000.

1641. R. Bellingham Governor of Massachusetts.

1642. George Wyllys Governor of Connecticut.

1643. Considerations of the New England colonies for mutual defence, May 9, called the UNITED COLONIES OF NEW ENGLAND.

J. Endicott, Governor of Massachusetts.

1645. Rebellions in Maryland, raised by Calvert, the Governor, and his sons.

1646. Thomas Mayhew, preacher to the Indians, shipwrecked.

1647. Peter Stuyvesant Governor of New Amsterdam.

First General Assembly of Rhode Island met.

1648. Cambridge Platform adopted.

1649. All acts of Christians tolerated by an act of the Maryland Assembly. First act of the kind in America.

1650. First settlements in North Carolina around the Albemarle Sound.

1652. Money coined at Boston, stamped with the arms of the colony, and a tree, as an apt symbol of its vigor.

This year, Parliament passed an act expressly prohibiting all mercantile intercourse between the colonies and all foreign States. In 1651, a large squadron had been sent into the Chesapeake Bay, in order to chastise the colonies under Berkeley for their adherence to the crown, and subject them to the authority of Parliament.

1653. Separation between the Dutch and English, at which time afterwards called New York.

1654. The Dutch conquer and drive the Swedes from the Delaware river.

1654. Plunder's insurrection in Maryland.

The city of New York laid out.

The Quakers are persecuted in Massachusetts for their religious opinions. Several who were previously banished, returned and were hanged. Toleration was declared by the province to be a sin that would bring down the judgments of Heaven.

1655. Virginia numbers 30,000 inhabitants.

1661. Settlement on Cape Fear, in North Carolina.

John Elliot's Indian Testament printed at Cambridge, Mass. Three years afterward his Bible for the Indians is printed at the same place.

1663. Carolina granted to the Earl of Clarendon.

1664. All New Netherlands surrendered by the Dutch to the English. Charles II had assigned the country to his brother, the Duke of York, who upon taking it into possession, after conquering Stuyvesant, its third and last Dutch Governor, named it New York.

The Duke of New York grants New Jersey to Lord Berkeley and Sir George Carteret.

1665. The colonies of New Haven and Connecticut united.

The white population of Maryland 16,000.

Militia of Massachusetts, 4,000 foot and 400 horse.

1671. Charleston, in South Carolina, founded. Carolina divided into North and South. This division was recognized by the crown of England, in 1729, when Carolina was purchased from the proprietors. (Vide that year.)

Population of Virginia 40,000.

1672. Supposed population of New England, 120,000—population of Boston, about 8,000.

1673. Mississippi river discovered by some persons from Canada, who descend it nearly to the Gulf of Mexico.

New York re-conquered by the Dutch, but the next year is ceded to England by a treaty, and Sir Edmund Andros appointed Governor by the Duke of New York.

1675. King Philip's war in New England, in which the colonists lost 600 of their most active men, twelve or thirteen towns, and about 300 dwelling houses.—Philip was killed on the 12th of August, 1676, which gave a finishing stroke to the war.

1676. Bacon's rebellion in Virginia.

1677. Maine purchased by Massachusetts.

1679. New Hampshire was this year separated by the king's commission from Massachusetts, and on the 16th March, 1680, the first assembly was convened under that commission, when New Hampshire was declared to be independent of Massachusetts.

1680. The inhabitants of Charlestown, S. C., removed to "Oyster Point," where they founded Charleston; the place they left, which had been founded nine years before, was called "Old Town."

1681. Charles II. granted to William Penn, in consideration of debts due his father, Admiral Penn, for services done to the crown, PENNSYLVANIA, so called after Penn himself. In May, the same year, Penn sent a few individuals to take possession and prepare for settlement.

1683. Penn, with two thousand planters, arrived in America and founded Philadelphia.

1683. Monsieur de La Moine sailed up the Mississippi a considerable distance, and named the country Louisiana, in honor of Louis Fourteenth.

First General Assembly in New York.

1684. The English high court of chancery decided that Massachusetts had forfeited her charter, and that henceforth the government should be placed in the hands of the king.

1686. Appointment of the first postmaster in New England. N. B. The authority for this is somewhat questionable—some affirm it to have been at this time, and others say it was not until twenty-five years after, i. e., 1710, and then the office was kept at New York.

1686. Edmund Andros, as Governor of New England, plays the tyrant, restricts the liberty of the press, &c., which so incensed the people that in 1689 they seized and imprisoned him.

Arrival of the French Protestants, who left their own country in consequence of the revocation of the edict of Nantes.

1688. General suppression of chartered governments. This event was brought about chiefly through the intemperance of Edmund Randolph, an avowed enemy of the colonies, and the tyrant Andros.

1688. The populace, headed by Jacob Leisler, take possession of the fort at New York, and Leisler assumes the government.

Deer, N. H., surprised by the Indians.

1689. A party of French and Indians sent by the Governor of Canada to destroy the settlements at Schenectady, in New York, Cazen in Maine, and Salmon Falls in New Hampshire.

Sir William Phipps takes Port Royal from the French, but makes an unsuccessful expedition against Canada.

Milborn, the son-in-law of Leisler, takes possession of the post of Albany, and compels the people to submit to the government of Leisler.

In order to defray the expenses of the Canada expedition, Massachusetts issued bills of credit as a substitute for money, the first emission of the kind made in America.

From the New Haven Register.

THE LOG CABIN.

I knew by the "hard cider barrel" that stood With a gourd on the top, that a cabin was near, And I said if a man for old Harrison would Get a wholly cord'd, there's a chance for him here.

A political handkerchief hung on a pole, A "coon skin" was stretch'd on a shutter to dry— And straw was spread over the ground, where a whole Delegation of "Tops" might snugly lie.

And oh! in this lubberly spot, I exclaimed, With Ogle's last speech and the Atlas to read— With brains to drink when old Tip-top is named, A man might become a "poor devil" indeed!

By the side of that still where the new whisky drips Into "log cabin ticklers" how sweet to remain! Like "Charley's" friends, hoping by plenty of sips, Aristocracy's glory to build up again.

HASTATUS.

\* Charles II. whose friends seemed to suppose they could gaze him into the English throne, as our feds attempt to drink their "Log"gerhead into the Presidential chair.

"FOUR BEARS, THE LAST OF THE MANDANS."

Is the title of one of the best Indian tales we remember to have read, in the May Knickerbocker. It is a fitting tribute to the last of a noble race of aborigines; a people,

"To whom no relative nor blood remains; No, not a kindred drop that runs in human veins!"

They were swept from the face of the earth, three years ago by the small pox. They knew not the disease, nor its remedies; and the terror it created was in proportion to their ignorance. The mother forsook her child, the wife her husband, when smitten, as they conceived, by the hand of the Great Spirit; and the men of the last seven surviving families, after having slain their women and children, stabbed themselves upon their dead bodies, in the frenzy of utter despair. So perished a tribe who could muster four thousand warriors: the most gentle, the most civilized, and most chivalrous of the North-west.

The following picturesque description of a mounted Mandan warrior, would make an admirable subject for the pencil of Chapman, or some other of our talented artists:

"The Mandans were uniformly well and even gorgeously clad. The tips of our cities would have made a pitiable figure among their flowing robes, and fringed tunics and leggings. The men killed the buffalo, the deer, the elk, and the antelope, and the women converted the skins into garments softer, finer, and much more durable than cloth. The white clay of the prairies gave them the whiteness of snow. There could not be a nobler or more picturesque figure than a Mandan on horseback, in his gala dress. We have him before our mind's eye now. From the crown of his head to the crupper of his horse streams a long tunic of swan's feathers. The steel wears a coronal of the same material, and prances proudly beneath his rider. He discovers the distinction for he is of the best blood of Barbary; in no wise deteriorated by its transmission through Andalusia and Mexico. His saddle is a cushion of the softest doe-skin, his crupper of the same; both as well as the reins, curiously interwrought with porcupine quills. A hundred hawk bells jingle from the bridle. From each corner of his mouth depends the scalp of a slain foe. The rider wears a loose, white tunic, which leaves the arms bare, and over it is a rope, which rather graces than hides his person. In his head are the feathers of the war eagle, denoting the number of enemies he has slain, otherwise he would not dare to wear them—the women of the village would pluck them from his head. Certain small painted sticks, affixed in like manner to his top knot, indicate the number and manner of his wounds. A necklace of grizzly bears' claws encircles his neck. His robe is covered with hieroglyphics, and tells the history of his life. His leggings are fringed with scalp-locks, each of which is the price of a horse. On his left arm is his shield, of tough bull hide, which will stop an arrow, or turn a bullet. At his back hangs his bow, which will bury every one of the sixty shafts in the quiver beside it, to the fether; and his right hand grasps his quivering lance, twenty feet long; its head an entire sword blade, rusty with blood. Such is the costume of the "poor Indian." \* \* \*

Extraordinary Illusion.—A correspondent writes: "There seems to be at present a beautiful reaction from the morbid materiality of a few years back. A well attested fact, like that of which I am about to give the recital, may, however, be valuable for its deepening of the improved feeling on the subject of things supernatural. Several years past, the family of an English baronet, who were residing in Rome, happened to be present at one of the imposing ceremonies which are so frequently to be witnessed in St. Peter's splendid cathedral. Mrs. — was a spectator, when, on a sudden, she exclaimed, 'There is my brother!' She watched him some moments, till he disappeared in the crowd. On her return to their hotel, she found that no such person had called, and the circumstance made a deep impression on her mind. Knowing at the time that her brother, a naval officer, was at sea, and conscious of the impossibility of his having been in the church, she began to draw a veil of the imagination. However, to her surprise, her elder brother, on calling upon her, said, 'Whom do you think I have seen?' Upon which she immediately replied, 'My brother.' He then told her, that on returning from St. Peter's, he was astonished to see that individual apparently hastening to meet him, when instantly he disappeared. After some little excitement the subject was dropped, and they endeavored to efface the impression from their much harassed minds. The subject was not thus to be forgotten. Shortly after, as soon as intelligence could be brought to them, they learned that their unfortunate brother had been thrown overboard the vessel, in which he had been an officer; and, more wonderful still, the day and hour of the apparition were identified with those of the event. The high respectability of all the par-

ties concerned, and the remarkable nature of the occurrence, combine to make me anxious for this statement appearing in print."

We give the foregoing as a matter of at least curiosity; but we cannot help thinking that our correspondent ought to have given the names of the parties, and to have authenticated the statement by his own name. There is nothing to hurt feelings in the narrative; and, to be useful in the way our correspondent wishes it to be, it must stand upon some certain authority.

London Standard.

"Ah! John Stocomb, my uncle has been in New York, and your's has not." "Well, what of that? My uncle has been in jail, and yours has not."

ROWAN HOTEL.

THE SUBSCRIBER, HAVING purchased that well-known and long established public house, (known by the name of Slaughter's Hotel,) situated in the Town of Salisbury, N. C., informs his friends and the public generally, that the same is now open for the reception of Travellers and Boarders.

His Table and Bar will be supplied with the best of the market and surrounding country affords. His Stables spacious and beautifully supplied with grain, and provender, attended by faithful and attentive ostlers.

The undersigned pledges himself that no exertion on his part shall be wanting, to give general satisfaction to all who may favor him with a call.

JAMES L. COWAN.

Salisbury, Sept. 11, 1840.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE Subscriber, intending in a few weeks to go to TEXAS for the purpose of practicing Law, would be happy to attend to any business that may be entrusted to him. Persons wishing his services would do well to apply soon, either personally or by letter addressed to Salisbury, as his stay in N. Carolina will be necessarily short.

ROLAND JONES.

September 18, 1840.

REFERENCES:—

Hon. JOSEPH STORY, Dane Professor in Dane Law School, Cambridge, Mass.;

Hon. CHARLES FISHER, Of Salisbury;

Hon. DAVID F. CALDWELL, Of Raleigh;

Hon. JOHN GILES, Of Raleigh;

Gen. SAMUEL F. PATTERSON, Of Raleigh;

Col. EDWARD YARBROUGH, Of Raleigh.

☞ The Raleigh Register will insert the above 3 times, and forward the account to this office.

Notice.

THE Subscriber having removed to the country, has appointed Col. A. W. Brandon his Agent, for settling his business in the Town of Salisbury. Col. B. may be found at all times at the Rowan Hotel, where all persons indebted to me are invited to call and make settlement immediately.

WM. D. CRAWFORD.

N. B. Nothing but my peculiar circumstances could induce me to make this urgent call upon my friends for settlement.

W. D. C.

Salisbury, Aug. 28, 1840.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE Subscriber takes this method of informing the Public, that he still continues to carry on the business of

CUTTING STONE,

as usual, at his Granite Quarry, seven miles South of Salisbury, near the old Charleston road, where he is able to supply all orders for MILL-STONES of the best grit, and on the shortest notice.

—ALSO—

for Sale, at the lowest prices,

WINDOW SILLS, DOOR SILLS, DOOR STEPS, ROUGH BUILDING ROCKS, TOMB STONES, GOLD GRINDERS, &c. &c. &c.

J. HOULSHOUSE, Stone-Cutter.

Salisbury, Oct. 25th, 1839.

N. B. Orders for any of the above wrought articles, directed to me at Salisbury, will be punctually attended to.

J. H.

Stone Engraving.

THE Subscriber living seven miles south of Salisbury, intends keeping constantly on hand, Marble and Granite Slabs expressly for

TOMB STONES,

so that he can execute any order in that line, on the shortest notice.

He is ready to execute any work which may be called for in SCULPTURING, STONE-CUTTING, ENGRAVING, &c., and he assures those who may favor him with their work, that unless well done according to contract, he has no pay.

A complete large Dairy Trough for sale, cut of Rock, for the purpose of preserving milk cool. Apply to the Subscriber.

ENOCH E. PHILLIPS.

November 1st, 1839.

PIEDMONT HOUSE.

THE Subscriber having purchased this Establishment and fitted it in a style for the accommodation of Travellers and Boarders, is now prepared for their reception. His TABLE will always be furnished

With the best the market can afford; his BAR with a good supply of choice Liquors; his BEDS shall always be kept in order; and his Stables (which are very extensive) are well supplied with Provender of the first quality, and attended by good and faithful hostlers.

He hopes, by strict attention to the business, in person, to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage. And he only asks a call and trial.

ANDREW CALDCLEUGH.

Lexington, N. C., Feb. 21, 1839.

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.

SPRINGS & SHANKLE HAVE just received from New York and Philadelphia, an extensive assortment of

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS,

—CONSISTING OF—

Dry Goods, Hardware, Tinware, Crockery, GROCERIES, Drugs and Medicines, Dye-Stuffs, Paints and Oils, Boots and Shoes, Saddlery, &c., &c.

In short, their Stock comprises almost every article needed by the Farmer, Mechanic, or the Fashionables of the town or country.

N. B. They will sell low for cash, or to punctual dealers on time; or in exchange for country Produce.

Concord, Jan. 17th, 1840.

JOB PRINTING

Neatly and Expeditiously executed at This Office.

## SALISBURY COFFEE-HOUSE.

MR. ROUCHE

WOULD inform his old friends and customers that he has on hand a general supply of articles of a superior quality, in his line of business. He will be pleased to accommodate those who may favor him with a call, on terms the most moderate.

Salisbury, Aug. 28, 1840.

Valuable Land for Sale.

I WILL sell, as Trustee of John Beard, Jr., a TRACT of LAND, lying within one mile of the town of Salisbury, containing from 180 to 200 acres. There is 40 Acres cleared Land on it, of which about 15 Acres is first rate meadow, and a good flush branch running through it.—The remainder of the tract is wood-land. Any person wishing to purchase, will please call on me, and in case of my absence, on my son C. F. Fisher.

CHARLES FISHER.

Salisbury, Sept. 11, 1840.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

IN MOCKSVILLE, DAVIE COUNTY, N. C.

THOMAS FOSTER

INFORMS the public that he has removed from his former stand, to his new buildings on the public square, in the Town of Mocksville, where he will continue to keep a HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT.

His House is roomy and commodious; attached to which are six comfortable Offices for gentlemen of the Bar, all convenient to the Court House. The subscriber pledges himself to the most diligent exertions, to give satisfaction to such as may call on him. His Table, Bar and Stables are provided in the best manner that the country will afford, and his servants are faithful and prompt.

Feb. 14, 1839.

Book Bindery.

WM. HUNTER, Book-Binder,

INFORMS the public that he still carries on an Establishment of the above kind in CHARLOTTE, North Carolina, a few doors south of the Mint.—Having, as he conceives, a thorough knowledge of his business, he feels no hesitation in assuring those who may wish to patronize him, that their work shall be done in the very best style, strong, and on accommodating terms.

Books and other articles sent from a distance to be bound, will be promptly attended to and carefully returned when done. The public are requested to give me a trial.

☞ Orders left at the Western Carolinian Office will be punctually forwarded for completion.

Charlotte, Feb. 7, 1840.

To Owners of Mills.

THE Subscriber has an improved patent Spindle for Mills, by which, a mill will do much better than with the usual form of Spindles. It is so constructed as to keep from heating or killing the meal in any manner. The runner is so confined by the Spindle as always to preserve its balance, and of course there is no rubbing of the stones.

I think, by this improved Spindle, the same water will do at least one-third more business, and the meal of superior quality.

Any person wishing to use one of these Spindles, may obtain one or more, by making application, (within a short time) to the Subscriber at Mocksville, Davie Co. N. C. I think the probable cost will not exceed \$30 for the Patent and Spindle ready for use.

The following persons have my Patent Mill Spindle in successful operation:—Col. W. F. Kelly, Thomas Parter, Joseph Hall and Sam'l. Foster of Davie County; Gilbert Dickson and David J. Ramsour of Lincoln; Charles Griffith of Rowan; Addison Moore of Davidson, and William Doss of Surry, all of whom are highly pleased with its performance.

L. M. GILBERT.

October 25, 1839.

BRICK MASONRY.

THE SUBSCRIBER living near Lexington, Davidson County, takes this method to inform the Public that he will enter into contract with any Person, or persons, either in Davidson, Rowan, or Cabarrus Counties, who wish houses, factories, or any other kind of buildings erected of Brick, to build them as cheap, as durable, and in as good style as any workman in this country.

He will also, mould and burn the Brick, if wanted. He trusts that his long experience in

MOULDING AND LAYING BRICK,

will entitle him to a share of public patronage.

He would refer gentlemen wishing work done in his line of business, to the Female Academy and the new fire proof Clerk's office in Salisbury, as specimens of his work.

N. B. Those wishing work done, will please leave word at the office of the Western Carolinian, and it shall be punctually attended to.

ROBERT COX.

Davidson, April 18, 1839.

Prospectus for the Extra Globe.

This paper will be published until the Presidential Election in November, 1840, with one number afterward giving the result in detail and an index.

Twenty-six numbers will be issued. A large surplus of the first numbers will be printed; and all persons subscribing immediately, whose names and money are received before that surplus shall be exhausted, will receive all the numbers.

Terms: One copy \$1 Twelve copies \$10 Six copies \$5 Twenty-five copies \$20 and at the same rate for a greater number.

Mr. Kendall, late Postmaster General, will contribute to this paper until November.

The names of subscribers procured upon this Prospectus, and the money, should be sent directly to him, postage paid, or through postmasters, who are authorized by the Post Office laws and regulations to frank letters written by themselves, enclosing money for newspaper subscriptions.

Bank notes, current in the section of country where a subscriber resides, will be received, provided they are not more than ten per cent. below specie in value. No paper will be sent unless the money be actually received.

MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS & BITTERS.

THE LIFE GIVING PILLS AND PHENIX BITTERS, so celebrated, and so much used by the afflicted in every part of the country, is now received and for sale by the Subscribers

CRESS & BOGER, Agents.

Memrs. SPANGLER & SHANKLE, in Concord, N. C., are also Agents for the same.

P. S. See advertisement—April 4, '39.

BLANKS,

Of every description, for sale at This Office.

PRODUCE COMMISSION BUSINESS.

THE Subscriber offers his services in the Commission Business, for the Sale and Dispatch of Country Produce.

He will receive in store and sell any article of Produce, free of Storage, for commission of 2 1/2 per cent., where the articles are without limits; when limited, a reasonable storage will be charged. He will ship Cotton, or other Produce to New York or Charleston, making liberal cash advances for a commission of 2 1/2 per cent. on the cash advanced.

He keeps constantly on hand a very large stock of Groceries,

With a mixed Stock of other Goods, All which he will sell at the lowest prices, Wholesale or Retail, for cash or produce.

The subscriber flatters himself that his extensive acquaintance in the upper and adjoining Counties of North Carolina, will enable him to receive a liberal patronage.

D. MALLORY.

Cheraw, S. C., Sept. 18, 1840.

A CARD.

SMITH BOATS of the "Planters and Merchants" Steam Boat Company of Cheraw, forming a line from Cheraw to Charleston direct, are now ready, and will commence running early next August. The Swan, Capt. McKee, will run on between Georgetown and Charleston, connecting so as to avoid detention. By unassuming attention to those that may ship by them, the Company hope to deserve and receive the patronage of the public. The Boats are fitted up for passengers as well as freight, and offer a cheap and expeditious mode for the country. Persons wishing to see Charleston, could go down with their produce, and return with their goods. No charges in Georgetown for warpage or storage of goods shipped from Charleston by the Company's Boats. Produce for New York will be delivered to order in the town, to go by the packets direct to New York.

The agents are Brown Bryan and Brother, Cheraw; E. Waterman, Georgetown; and B. Mowry, Jr., for Charleston.

J. ELI GREGG, President.

Cheraw, July, 1840.

Moffat's Life Pills & Bitters.

THESE medicines are indolent for their name in their manifest and sensible action in purifying the springs and channels of life, and ending them with renewed tone and vigor. In many hundred certified cases which have been made public, and in almost every species of disease to which the human frame is liable, the happy effects of MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS AND PHENIX BITTERS have been gratefully and publicly acknowledged by the persons benefited, and who were previously unacquainted with the beautifully philosophical principles upon which they are compounded, and upon which they consequently act.

The LIFE MEDICINES recommend themselves in diseases of every description. Their operation is to cleanse from the system the impurities and bowels, the various impurities, and constantly settling around them, and expelling the hardened masses which collect in the various parts of the small intestines. These medicines are partially cathartics, and leave such powerful masses behind as to produce habitual constipation, with all its train of evils, or sudden diarrhea, with its imminent dangers. This fact is well known to all regular anatomists, who examine the bowels after death; and hence the necessity of those well informed and judicious quacks, or medicine men prepared and hurried to the public by ignorant persons. The action of the Life Medicines is to cleanse the bowels and the bladder, and by this means, the liver and the lungs, the healthful action of which entirely depends upon the regularity of the urinary organs. The blood, which takes its red color from the agency of the liver and the lungs before it passes into the heart, being thus purified by them, and nourished by food coming from a clean stomach, courses freely through the veins, renews every part of the system, and triumphantly mounts the banner of health in the blooming cheek.

Moffat's Vegetable Life Medicines have been thoroughly tested, and pronounced a sovereign remedy for Dyspepsia, Flatulency, Palpitation of the Heart, Loss of Appetite, Heart-burn and Head-ache, Restlessness, Irritability, Anger, Languor, and Melancholy, Costiveness, Dropsy, Cholera, Fevers of all kinds, Rheumatism, Gout, Dropsy of all kinds, Gravel, Worms, Asthma and Consumption, Scoury, Ulcers, Invertebrate Sores, Scarcities Eruptions and Bad Complexion, Eruptive complaints, Sallow, Cloudy, and other disagreeable Complexions, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Common Colds and Influenza, and various other complaints which afflict the human frame. In Fevers and Acute, particularly the Life Medicines have been most eminently successful; so much so, that in the Fever and Ague Districts, Physicians almost universally prescribe them.

All that Mr. Moffat requires of his patients is to be particular in taking the Life Medicines strictly according to the directions. It is not by a newspaper notice, or by any thing that he himself may say in their favor, that he hopes to gain credit. It is alone by the results of a fair trial.

MOFFAT'S MEDICAL MANUAL: designed as a domestic guide to health.—This little pamphlet, edited by W. B. Moffat, 375 Broadway, New York, has been published for the purpose of explaining more fully Mr. Moffat's theory of disease, and will be found highly interesting to persons seeking health. It treats upon prevalent diseases, and the causes thereof. Price 25 cents—for sale by Mr. Moffat's agents generally.

These Valuable Medicines are for sale by CRESS & BOGER, Salisbury, N. C., May 1, 1840.

Notice.

THE undersigned has been appointed Special Administrator on the Estate of Joseph Cowan, deceased, and in pursuance of his authority, will expose to public sale, on the 13th of October, 1840, at the late residence of said deceased, the following property, to wit:

Two Horses, Thirty-six head of Cattle, Hogs, and Sheep, a quantity of Corn and Wheat, and other articles.

LEVI COWAN, Special Adm'r. of Jos. Cowan, dec'd.

Rowan County, N. C., Sept. 18, 1840.